

CEP subcommittee begins IAP review

By Walter T. Middlebrook
"Did you find January as an opportunity for a different type of educational activity?" This is one of the many questions to which the Committee Educational Policy sub-committee evaluating the Independent Activities Period have to find an answer in order to determine the successfulness of IAP.

The committee, headed by Prof. Kent Hansen, of the Department of Nuclear Engineering, is now in the process of preparing a concise but informative questionnaire. This questionnaire hopefully will help the Institute to determine how students used IAP, and with this information determine the success of the IAP experiment.

Calendar experiment

From its initial planning stages, Hansen felt the faculty's reasons for installing IAP, as part of a calendar experiment, were: 1) to eliminate the January fallow time; 2) to give an opportunity for a different type of educational activity; 3) to lower the tension and pressures of the Institute for a short time; and 4) to try to make the fall and spring semesters symmetric.

Although no one really wants to commit himself before some conclusive data is gained, most department heads seem to feel that students who took part in the IAP "think it's a good idea."

No pressure

From the small number of students that have been spoken to by the department heads it has been learned that some students have used IAP as a time to break away from the ordinary. Because of no pressure, students have been attending classes, seminars, and lectures in the courses of their own choice and participating in activities in which they normally wouldn't have been able to during the regular term.

The most impressive piece of data that has been evaluated so far is that more students returned to the campus than expected. Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson estimated that only 50% would return, but by mid-January approximately

60 to 70% had returned. Not known now, and probably unknown until March, however, is what students actually did.

Much concern has been expressed over the rise in incompletes received during the last term. Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart seems to believe that they were caused by the faculty's unawareness of the short term. Concerning the shortened term, Hansen stated that "... this first time effort to have IAP has caused a shrink in class hours on the order of 10%. This required a 10% reduction in the amount of material to be covered, or teaching at a pace 110% more than that before, and we [the faculty] haven't learned the balance." He further stated, "As for my own course, it's not sensible to accelerate, and I don't have enough experience to know what to take out and what effect taking it out will have on my students in their further endeavors." The Student Affairs Office also believes that some of the incompletes were caused by students' own faults, but there are many more which can only be diagnosed later.

Forum wins limited favor

By Lee Giguere

While the proposed Institute Council won strong support as a forum for the discussions of important issues, an open hearing January 27 gave vent to strong objections to giving it any decision-making power.

The hearing, one of a series held during IAP to discuss the report of the MIT Commission, attracted administrators, faculty members, students, library staffers, and one corporation member.

The Institute Council was proposed by the MIT Commission to serve as a high-level advisory body to the administration. The Council, to be a representative body encompassing the whole community, was to provide wider input to MIT's decision-making structure.

Samuel Bodman, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineer-

Housing fees to increase

Dining service to offer

optional commons;

Ashdown closes

By Harvey Baker

Students living in Institute housing will face large increases in the cost of room and board if proposals of the Housing and Dining Office are adopted.

As currently calculated, there will be a flat increase of an average of \$45 in all room rents and an additional increase of \$45 in the cost of commons meals.

These increases were described as "necessary" by Kenneth Browning, Assistant Director of Housing and Dining Services, and are likely to be implemented regardless of the fate of the other part of the Housing and Dining Office's proposal, which is to initiate a "voluntary commons" program on a one-year experimental basis.

Ashdown closed

Further, the Ashdown House dining hall is being closed. A report from the Housing and Dining Office states, in part,



R. I. P. Ashdown Dining Hall

"The principal problem in the MIT Dining Service is, as in the past, excessive losses in *a la carte* services. . . . The conclusion is reached that we retain too many facilities for the total size of the MIT community."

Annual losses at both Lobdell and Ashdown run to \$30,000 per year. Dining Service feels that these losses can be elimin-

ated by closing Ashdown House and absorbing the additional volume in the Student Center, with service there expanded to three meals a day. Many Ashdown employees will be relocated to the Burton dining hall when that house re-opens next year.

The increase in commons cost will be supplemented by an additional charge of \$35 per year to West Campus residents, and \$20 per year to students living in East Campus. This increase is termed a "Dining Hall Residence Fee," and is designed to cover the costs of maintaining separate dining halls in undergraduate dormitories.

The difference in the amount of assessments to West and East Campus is justified by the Dining Service as representing "the added convenience of the dining hall in a house which is not shared with the community at large." The dining hall that serves East Campus is Walker Memorial. It is available for use by the rest of the MIT commun-

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January Review

For those who weren't here over IAP:

GA

The final General Assembly meeting of 1970, acting in special session due to a lack of a quorum, approved Greg Chisholm's appointment as UAP and Wells Eddleman's appointment as UAVP.

The December 15 meeting also voted to give the Student Homophile League \$500 to "use at its discretion" in "educational programs."

Prof. Kenneth Hoffman, chairman of the MIT Commission, presented the Commission's report to the Assembly with the help of several other Commission members. Discussion of the report at the meeting was brief, according to Chisholm, and most of the student work on the report will be done by sub-groups of the GA such as SCEP.

Faculty meeting

Reporting to the December faculty meeting, President Howard Johnson warned that MIT has "large problems" financially.

Johnson noted that the preparation of next year's budget would be a "tough and cutting"



During January, Tom Pipal '71 chaired a discussion on the possibilities for student government at MIT. See the accompanying article for a summary of the major IAP news.

process. He said he was seeking to hold budgets constant while keeping in mind the importance of developing new programs.

At the same meeting, Kenneth Hoffman, Chairman of the MIT Commission, introduced the commission's report to the faculty and formally requested discussions of it. R.A. Alberty, Dean of the School of Science,

reported on the science resources.

Graduate ranking

Twelve of MIT's doctoral programs were ranked among the top five in the nation in a survey conducted by the American Council on Education.

The survey covered faculty quality and the effectiveness of (Please turn to page 10)

Removal of giant TV halts Moon Show II

Large-screen television projection of the Apollo 14 mission in the Student Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been terminated prematurely.

After a Sunday (January 31) spectacular that drew more than 800 persons to the Student Center for a large-screen view of the Apollo 14 launch, the company that manufactures the projector system - Display Sciences, Inc., of Upper Saddle River, N.J. - found it could not fulfill its commitment to leave the projector at MIT through the end of the flight next Tuesday.

Dr. C. Thomas Goldsmith, DSI president, with apologies, said unexpected demands for the equipment to meet commercial commitments elsewhere required

him to pull the projector out of MIT immediately. His operators packed and left by the end of the day Monday.

DSI originally offered MIT the equipment for large-screen display of the moon mission from beginning to end. The point was that DSI equipment would be used in closed circuit telecasting of the Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier heavyweight fight in Boston March 8 and since it was to be in the area anyway, the projector could be used at MIT for Apollo 14.

When he cancelled the demonstrations at MIT Sunday, Goldsmith said he was unable, for business reasons, to spell out in detail the difficulties he had encountered with the equipment scheduling.

SURVEY LEARNS HOUSING NEEDS FOR CAMBRIDGE

By Bruce Peetz

A Cambridge-wide housing survey was completed by MIT's Real Estate Office Monday. The survey, aimed at the elderly of Cambridge, will provide statistical basis for the construction of 700 new units of low-income housing.

MIT's overall housing program encompasses a total of 1,600 units of housing to be built at five sites in Cambridge. The low income housing would be built according to federal specifications and turned over to the Cambridge Housing Authority upon completion.

Originally, city officials thought that too much housing was being allotted to the low-income program as only about 400 people were on the Cambridge Housing Authority's waiting list. Of the 330 questionnaires returned so far in the survey, only 28% showed application to the CHA for housing.

The Director of MIT's Real Estate Office, Antony Herrey, felt that this indicated, in conjunction with income statistics, that not all of the people eligible for housing have applied for it. These people, Herrey said, do not feel that it is worth the wait when several hundred people are already on the list.

Mr. Herrey also cited a study done by the Cambridge Community Development Office done in May 1969, that showed there were 6,600 households headed by persons over 65 in

(Please turn to page 7)



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ADVISOR WISHES GAIN PRIORITY IN MATCHING

By Lee Giguere

The Freshman Advisory Council has shifted the emphasis from student to advisor interests in matching up freshmen with their advisors.

According to Pete Buttner, Executive Officer of the FAC, the new matching method has made "initial contact" easier for advisors.

Begun with this year's freshman class, the new approach has meant that the FAC has been trying to discern advisors' interests more fully. Non-academic as well as academic and research interests were considered. Some advisors, he explained, rated their non-academic interests higher than the others.

At the same time, freshmen are being asked to "tell us about themselves." Such specifications, Buttner said, have aided advisors in establishing a first relationship.

Volunteers

Buttner explained that all freshmen advisors are volunteers as far as his office is concerned. The FAC does not "screen" advisors in any way. In fact, he noted that, since the student/advisor ratio is still high, more advisors are needed than volunteer. He added that if the number of potential advisors rose significantly, it might be necessary to "make it harder" to become an advisor in order to reduce the number of "extra" volunteers. The system, however, is far from that point.

The advisory council makes an effort to find people who have made contact with living groups or the associate-advisor-type of people. This is the one way in which recruitment takes place.

(Please turn to page 11)

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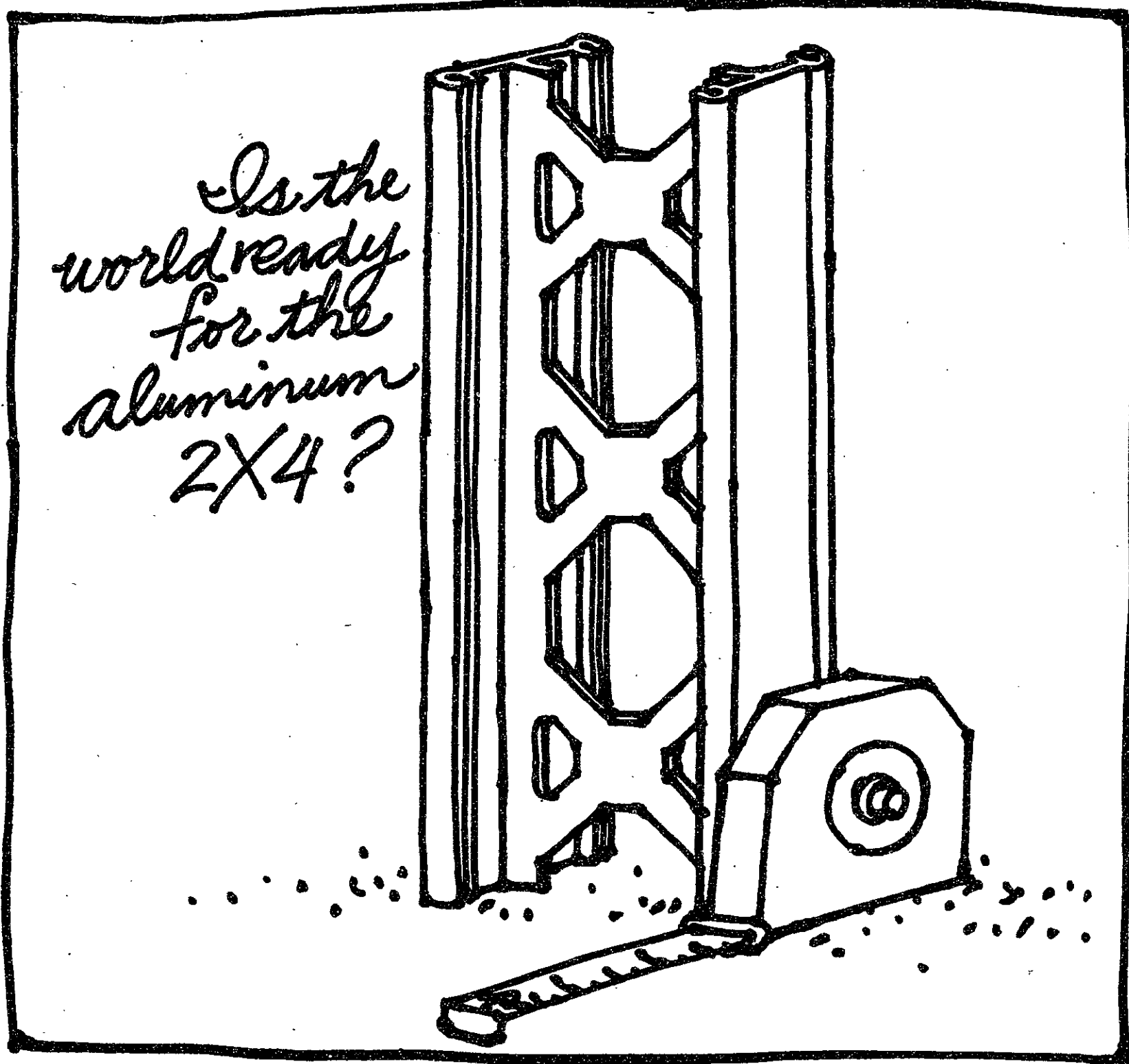
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Commission feedback

Past columns and editorials on this page have already dealt with much of the content of the MIT Commission report, but another aspect of the study deserves consideration. Commission members emphasized that their report was preliminary — subject to interaction with the rest of the community. Apparently, however, campus feedback has been slow.

Summarizing the extent of the feedback to date, there have been open hearings on the First Division, CEP restructuring, and the Undergraduate Council. Both the CEP and SCEP are reviewing the document and preparing responses. The Commission has received written reactions through the mail — most of the letters are from alumni, a few are from faculty members, none were sent by students. And, of course, Commission members themselves have monitored some community opinion through informal contact with their colleagues.

Yet this feedback process misses a very important target, a target well described in two letters published in *The Tech* during January. This mark is the students (and, we suppose, many faculty members as well) who aren't interested, aggressive, or aware enough to come to the Commission through hearings or letters. But their opinions and reactions are important, since so much of the

document relates to their needs. The Commission, for example, illustrated the fragmentation and lack of community on campus and proposed some remedies. Such attempts to draw in the uncommitted community members must be evaluated in part by these same uncommitted students and faculty. Similarly, the report's "Knowledge and Values" section, an attempt to alert the community to the consequences of its technology, can only be judged successful if it stirs these same students and faculty to thinking about their work.

While once again encouraging faculty and students to forward their opinions to the Commission, *The Tech* believes that body itself could take a much more active role. To reach these segments of the community, Commission members must go out themselves and talk with their peers. The student panelists, for example, should be spending much of this second term living in different dorms and fraternities, wandering into living quarters or meals to discuss their ideas with the undergraduates and graduates they meet. The faculty members must be willing to seek out their colleagues in departmental meetings or research laboratories. Questionnaires and hearings alone are much too passive.

The essential difference

Science and Technology

By David Searls

Recent articles in *The Tech* (January 20 and 27) on the Boston Museum of Science bring up some interesting questions concerning the relationship of science to the non-scientific masses, and, in particular, its dependence on their patronage. In light of cutbacks, layoffs, protests, and dropoffs in enrollments, scientists and engineers are quick to lament a lack of public understanding in recent years of the need for research that is not "mission-oriented" — specifically, in the aerospace industry — and, more generally, of the true nature of scientific enquiry.

Much of this can be traced directly to current affairs — the expenditures of the Vietnam War, the arms race, etc. The deep-running issues, however, are far from new. Even in the early sixties, when science was never more in the public eye, many scientists and scientific administrators were complaining, like Jerome Weisner, that "interesting and potentially useful basic research is often difficult to defend before non-scientists, because it does not have a ready application."

This leads directly to the question of why the scientific community concerns itself at all with any kind of liaison with the public (which is not to say that such communication is not necessary — it most certainly is, for the maintenance of mutual awareness, but are scientists any more endowed with such long-range perspective than the man in the street?)

The obvious answer is that science, as regards the public, seems to be a business, and, as such, must concern itself with finances. Consequently, a scient-

ist must worry about 'public relations' in order to gain funding. The pertinent question is, where does public relations leave off and advertising begin?

While scientists, by nature, are far from sensationalists, experience has shown that combinations with non-scientific journalists can lead to exaggerations, fabrications, inappropriate emphases, and unwarranted projections (e.g., Marvin Minsky's recent encounter with *Life* magazine). But it is possible that the real trouble goes deeper, to an unconscious misrepresentation of science by those same scientists.

Dan Greenberg, in his book *The Politics of Pure Science*

(New American Library, 1967), characterizes scientists as a peculiar amalgam of "chauvinism, xenophobia, and evangelism," and speaks of an enduring predicament of pure science.

"The predicament is that science is neither self-explanatory nor self-supporting. Its affiliate, technology, is both, and consequently has acquired a mass constituency... But pure science, as distinguished from technology, remains far beyond the comprehension of the general public... the only tangible consequences of pure science are scientific papers for the consumption of other scientists, (Continued on opposite page)

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

Most advocates of rent control calmly evade or ignore the empirical and logical evidence against the controls. John Gunther (Guest Column, January 20) is the first person I've run across admitting the failure of rent control (in New York) and its logical fallacy (as taught in 14.01) and still demanding "protection" for tenants.

There is no question that you can always pass a law to protect someone from somebody. Rent control may indeed protect some tenants from their "slumlord," just as anti-smut laws may protect some immature adults from pornography, but such reactionary measures are not proper actions in a free society.

Mr. Gunther has focused too narrowly on what he considers an injustice at some Cambridge apartment (although I fail to

find any convincing evidence in his article: The landlord charges \$175-200 for the apartments, grosses \$36,000 per year, and is not very conscientious in his upkeep. So what? What are his costs, taxes; why are the repairs so sloppy; could it be that good handymen are hard to find, and expensive?). What about those who aren't fortunate enough to get an apartment at all? Why do the neighborhood alcoholics have to live in a stairwell? What right do present tenants have to "protection" when their "protection" amounts to the denial of housing to a) students and families willing to pay the market price; b) families displaced by the BRA and other agencies specializing in eviction (especially the Interstate Highway Commission)?

Urban Renewal, highway construction, Port Authority expan-

THE TECH

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Bureaucracy shelters administrative figures

By Lee Giguere

Newspaper reporters frequently receive a curt "no comment" in reply to their queries, or else are referred to another executive with the comment that the information "should come from him."

Even the briefest encounter with a bureaucratic body will reveal that its members are loath to make "public" statements, and this applies not just to middle-level people but to those at

the very top, who are particularly fond of "off the record" conversations.

It doesn't seem that the people involved are by nature secretive or recalcitrant. In fact, most of them seem quite friendly. "Off the record" conversation belie their desire to talk about what they know and help a reporter who contacts them.

Afraid

The fact is, though, that they're afraid. They're afraid that one of their supervisors will see what they've said, not like it, and block them from promotion. They're afraid that they might make public something that their employers or associates would rather see kept secret. They're afraid to disturb the system built up around them, the system they have become a part of.

In everything they say or do, they see an unlimited number of possible repercussions. "We can't make public our proposals," they say, "because that might affect the course of ongoing negotiations." Information, they say, "must come from the proper source" (usually meaning some other person, some other office).

Too 'nice'

The question is, why are these people so afraid to make clear, definite, unqualified statements? It is much easier to explain why it can be so hard to get a decision from a bureaucracy: no one wants to be the "bad guy;" they're all too "nice." This continual retreat from hard, binding decisions is perhaps the reason why bureaucrats retreat from hard, binding statements: for too long they have been schooled in the art of shunning responsibility. They are afraid; afraid for their jobs, afraid for their security. They prefer to take no chances, make no decisions, take no stands. They circle unconditional statements, fearing to be wrong, and fearing to hurt anyone's feelings. Internal criticism becomes almost impossible. They ardently avoid any act that might be construed as an invasion of

(Continued on opposite page)

THE WIZARD OF ID



(The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Herald Traveler*.)

by Brant parker and Johnny hart



Draft law changes near

By Peter Peckarsky

Washington — All future undergraduate draft deferments will be eliminated if a bill now before the United States Senate is enacted into law.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a comprehensive Selective Service System reform bill into the Senate on January 29 of this year. Since the current draft authorization expires on June 30, 1971, the Congress will be forced to deal with the draft system between now and the end of the current fiscal year. It is unlikely that Congress will opt to do nothing and allow the draft system to quietly disappear on July 1. The major points of contention are whether the power to conscript men should be extended for two or four more years and whether possible changes should be made in the draft process.

Draft limit

Senator Kennedy proposes a two year extension coupled with a limit of 150,000 men per year on the draft authorization which allows for the Department of Defense estimate of 125,000 men per year as the need over the next fiscal year. Instituting a volunteer armed service at this time would cost approximately \$3.2 billion in the first year alone which Kennedy feels could be better spent on the domestic side of the budget. Accordingly, his bill focuses on reinstating Congressional control over Executive war-making capability through manpower limitations and reforms in the means by which the manpower is to be selected.

Specifications

If the bill becomes law, it will require random selection with the youngest drafted first from a national pool rather than on a local basis; eliminate new student deferments beyond high school and occupational deferments as a matter of law and not through administrative fiat (all extant deferments would remain in effect); broaden the definition of a conscientious objector to conform with the Supreme Court's decision in *Welsh vs. US* and reinstitute Justice Department review of cases where CO status is denied by a local board. It would afford registrants the right to legal counsel and witnesses at all Selective Service System proceedings as well as allowing judicial review of classification procedures; change the definition of draft delinquency to prohibit use of the SSS as a punishment tool for protest activities; prohibit discrimination in any of the panels which have a role in determining a registrant's draft status; and require that all Selective Service officials be civilians. It reorganizes the draft system as will be explained below, and, finally, establishes a commission to study possible non-military national service options. Military Youth Opportunity schools, the granting of amnesty to those who were convicted for refusing induction or who have left the country to avoid military service, and the problem of selective conscientious objectors.

1966 commission

The main structural change in the Selective Service System proposed by Kennedy is patterned by President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service under the chairmanship of former US Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall in late 1966 and early 1967. Marshall's Commission proposed that the Selective Service System be reorganized with a national headquarters as currently exists, eight regional offices

corresponding to the eight regions of the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP), several hundred area offices corresponding to the 231 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and 149 cities with a population greater than 25,000 outside of the SMSA's, with the provision that there be at least one area office per state, and appeals boards corresponding to the three types of offices. Hence, the local boards would remain with the sole function of ruling on appeals from classifications made in the area offices.

In introducing the bill, Kennedy noted that some of the changes such as random selection of the youngest first and elimination of post-high school and occupational deferments had either already been made or were under consideration, but indicated that he wished to make these changes statutory rather than administrative.

Justice Department review of cases in which CO status is denied is intended to make application of the Supreme Court's ruling on conscientious objectors uniform throughout the nation rather than dependent upon the whims of the states.

Procedural safeguards

The procedural safeguards added to the draft by the bill provide for legal counsel and the right to call witnesses, since the complexities of draft regulations are often beyond the ken of persons without legal training. Use of the draft as a punishment mechanism for violation of draft regulations or participation in illegal activities would be prohibited by statute in accordance with the Supreme Court's *Gutknecht vs. US* decision and judicial review would be allowed once again with respect to draft classifications. The Senator maintained, in presenting the legislation, that these safeguards would not unduly hamper the system since the elimination of many types of deferments would drastically decrease the number of registrants who could avail themselves of these provisions of the bill.

Senator Kennedy feels that the marked difference between the socioeconomic status of board members and the people they draft is evidence of discrimination being practiced on a local level. Accordingly, the legislation prohibits discrimination due to colour, creed, race, and/or sex. Of the two million men who reach draft age each year, 600,000 are found to be unfit for military service. The Defense Department reacted to this situation by establishing Project One Hundred Thousand in 1966 to train those found to be below the acceptable mental standard or to have easily correctable physical defects. By establishing Military Youth Opportunity schools, the country receives the dual benefits of an increased pool of men available for military service and a larger number of men capable of making a useful contribution to the economic life of the country.

Amnesty

One of the crucial issues facing the US in the post-Vietnam era will be the question of what to do about those men who were convicted of draft law violations or who escaped prosecution by leaving the country during the war. On the one hand, the country has a tradition of granting amnesty going back to President Washington's decree with respect to participants in the Whiskey Rebellion nearly two hundred years ago. However, the con-

ditions surrounding Washington's decree and Johnson's similar act after the Civil War are not analogous to those existing today.

On the other hand, there is a question of equity involved in granting amnesty to those who chose not to fight while thousands who accepted service have died in Southeast Asia. It's a thorny issue and one clearly worthy of some careful consideration.

A closely-related problem also to be referred to the study commission is that of selective conscientious objection which will have to be studied in the context of the burdens it would place on the conscription administration and its consequent effect on military preparedness.

Big step

By establishing a draft ceiling for the two-year draft extension and making the SSS as equitable procedurally as possible, the proposal by Massachusetts' senior senator merits the approval of the other ninety-nine members of the world's most exclusive club. In particular, the 150,000 man per year limit on non-volunteers inducted into military service is a big step in the direction of reintroducing Congressional control over Presidential war-making powers.

At this point, it is too early to assess the legislative prospects of the bill; however, the Nixon Administration appears to be in general agreement with the broad outlines of the bill and is not expected to mount a major attack on Kennedy's proposal, thus increasing the chances that it will be adopted in one form or another.

Bureaucracy shelters administrative figures

(Continued from opposite page) someone else's domain. The system avoids conflict and competition in one easy effort.

Protection

The real problem with bureaucracies is that they are carefully constructed to protect their members. They protect managers from having to take the risk of being wrong. Schooled for years in the belief that they must be right every time, or at least make their superiors think they're right every time, young graduates fall into the system easily; almost, they might say, "as if it were made for them," and indeed it was: made for them and made by them.

For children who have been

Technology and science

(Continued from opposite page)

technological research is explicitly directed toward the creation of tangible, purposeful, salable goods.

Here, Greenberg is discussing pure science in the strictest sense (mathematics, physics, etc.), to the exclusion of technology and the transient complaints, financial or otherwise, of technological fields. The heart of the issue, then, is the age-old struggle to justify to the public research whose benefits are either non-existent or not immediately obvious.

Even fields of engineering which fall in this classification usually seem to be able to survive with claims of eventual spin-off benefits. But any such claims that can be made by the purest of sciences often seem tenuous at best, and, according to Greenberg, have been holding even less water among experts in recent years.

But science and technology, after all, are help-mates, and their juxtaposition is a natural thing. When they are foisted upon one another, however, the results can be unfortunate. This is a possible interpretation of the present situation of pure science: after riding a wave of public support and popularity with technology, perhaps pure science is being and will be dragged to the same fate as public opinion wanes.

One example of this might be the Apollo program. The dissatisfaction of the pure scientists in the program has been well voiced, even to the point of high-level resignations. The reasons given are that the emphasis

of the program is overwhelmingly on the technological aspects of placing men on the moon, rather than the scientific insights to be gained.

The astronauts themselves are essentially non-scientist test pilots, a fact which necessarily limits even their technological utility, so that the setting up of the various antennae, reflectors, and pieces of metal foil must have seemed to some as examples of pathetic tokenism. Disregarding even the competitive aspect, the purpose of the program seemed often to be more of a technological "to see if we can do it" rather than a scientific "because it's there."

Here is an ill-starred marriage of science and technology if ever there was one, and it is significant that the missions which are being cut now that the technology has proved itself are those that would have shed much light on scientific questions. This shows the consequences of an inappropriate mixing of science and technology. The man in the street can stand the tax pinch only as long as a definite goal is in sight, and this defines technology, not science.

This phenomena is not limited to space exploration. Technology, by its nature, is subject to the laws of economics: its purpose is to fulfill a public need, so its activity depends on supply and demand. But science is supposedly of a nobler nature — its progress, at any rate, should not be so dependent on a vagarious public. When it has a ride with a wave of technological popularity, it cannot help but confuse itself with technology in the public eye, and should not be surprised to fall by the wayside as that popularity wanes. Like the university itself, science should remain at least structurally non-political and should stay as economically independent from technological fads as it possible, so as to avoid financial overreaction during public disillusionment. It is perhaps a good axiom that science belongs in the university, and technology in industry.

* "When we are dreaming... do we not say and do things which in waking life would be insane? May we not then define insanity as an inability to distinguish which is the waking and which is the sleeping state?" — Lewis Carroll

* "Tut, tut child!" said the Duchess. "Everything's got a moral, if only you can find it." — Lewis Carroll

Announcements

* Because of the large numbers of cross-registrants this term, the space available for other uses is limited. Cross-registrants going directly to or coming from a class at the exchange school have absolute priority in the case on an overcrowded bus. If this free transportation arrangement doesn't work, a ticket system will have to be instituted.

* Anyone interested in working on Campaign General Motors II and Corporate Responsibility issues please call Dave Burmaster x5855.

* Open House Committee will be beginning soon. Anyone interested in working on this issue please contact Bob Churell of TCA or Josey Pian.

* Students and faculty members are urged to return their evaluations of the Independent Activities Period to E19-324 as soon as possible. The evaluations will be used by a CEP subcommittee to develop a report on the January period.

* There will be a meeting of the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa on Wednesday, February 10, at 2 pm in Room 14E-304.

* Dr. David Rutstein, Ridley Watts Professor of Preventive Medicine at Harvard Medical School is Visiting Institute Lecturer this year. Dr. Rutstein will conclude his series of lectures on "The Future of Medicine" with *A Proposed Plan to be Discussed* at four lectures during February:

The Introductory Step — Emergency Medical Care (10-250 — February 9 at 4:30 pm)
The Crucial Segment — Ambulatory Medical Care (10-250 — February 11 at 4:30 pm)
The Integrated Whole — A National Health Program (10-250 — February 18 at 4:30 pm)

* For the German-speaking members of the MIT community: "Der Misogyn" ("Der Weiberfeind"), a three act play, will be performed in German tonight, February 5, and tomorrow night, February 6, in the MacGregor House Dining Hall, 450 Memorial Drive at 8:30 pm. Admission free.

* The preview of a Town Hall recital by Luis Leguia, cello, and Robert Freeman, piano, will be presented in Kresge Auditorium of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 8:30 pm Monday, February 8. The recital, sponsored by the MIT Department of Humanities, is open to the public, and admission is free.

Herbicides devastate South Vietnam

By Alex Makowski

American herbicides have been sprayed over 1/6 of the land area of South Vietnam with effects that are only incompletely understood, reported Harvard biology professor Matthew Meselson last week in Kresge Auditorium.

The affected area is as large as the state of Massachusetts; the country's important mangrove crop has been particularly devastated.

No conclusive evidence was uncovered to either prove or disprove the contention that one of the chemicals used causes birth defects, though there is a striking correspondence between the annual rate of stillborn births in provincial hospitals and the intensity of the Army's herbicide spraying.

Preliminary report

Meselson was in Vietnam for five weeks last summer as the head of an American Association

five to ten percent annually. The spraying marked the first wartime herbicide campaign for the United States, though chemical agents had been available as long ago as World War II.

Three techniques

Meselson detailed the three techniques developed by the army for use against three varied targets: 1) linear spraying was used along roads, rivers, and canals to clear away the dense undergrowth that often provided cover for Communist infantry; 2) block spraying was directed against wide areas in an attempt to radically alter the environment (for example, whole forests were sprayed to improve air visibility); and 3) ten to twelve percent of the total American herbicide effort went to spraying croplands to reduce the food supply.

Block spraying

In contrast, most of the block spraying was confined to the

established, Meselson explained bamboo is difficult and expensive to eradicate. North of Saigon half of the forest area shows significant bamboo growth.

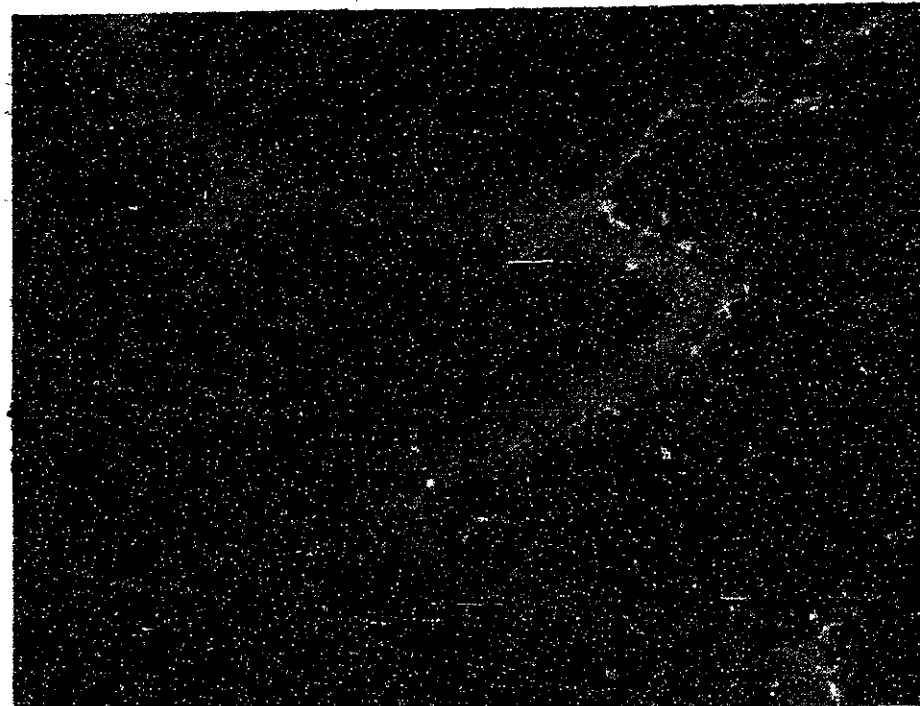
Economic effect

The total effect of block spraying on Saigon's economy can only be estimated, but a few facts emerge. Per capita consumption of charcoal, for example, has dropped to 1/20 of its pre-1960's level. Meselson's team calculated that the forest destruction, if the photosynthesis lost from the food chain is taken into account, corresponds roughly to the country's sizeable annual fish catch.

As for crop spraying, this attempt to reduce the food supply available to Communist forces was concentrated in the central highlands. Much of the native Montagnard population there has already been forced to seek refuge in government refugee camps; once sprayed, their farms are no longer capable of supporting families. The goal of the chemical campaign, reducing the Communist food supply, was never realized — "our observations in Vietnam lead us to believe that precautions taken to avoid destroying the crops of indigenous civilian populations have been a failure and that nearly all the food destroyed would actually have been consumed by such populations."

Public health

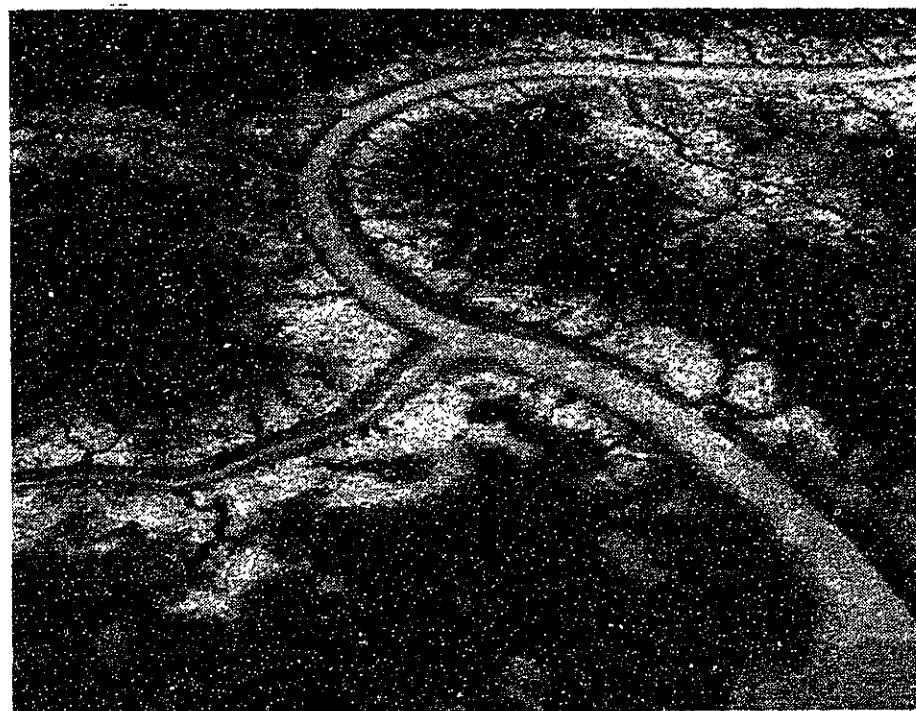
Public health was the final topic of Meselson's address, and he stressed that no conclusive evidence was gathered. Records from provincial hospitals are often sketchy and never fully reliable; birth defects, for example, are seldom officially recorded. Research has centered on the possible effect of dioxin, a contaminant of the principal herbicide used in Vietnam. Dioxin is exceedingly toxic, quite stable in the environment, and being fat-



These three pictures illustrate the devastating effect spraying has had on Vietnamese mangrove forests. The first picture shows a virgin forest, the second a similar tract after herbicides were used. Note the erosion along the river banks — once the mangrove trees are gone, the rivers wear away the soil. The last picture is a ground level view of a sprayed forest.

Photos courtesy Matthew Meselson

soluble, may be concentrated as it moves up the food chain into the human diet. Lack of sufficiently sensitive and reliable methods for the analysis of dioxin, however, have hampered research.



for the Advancement of Science team of researchers. The commission was instructed to assess the results of the United States herbicide campaign in SE Asia. Meselson's address was a review of the group's preliminary findings; their final report will likely be ready in May.

Public reaction in South Vietnam to the US chemical campaign has been minimal, largely because the country's professionals and intellectuals knew as little about the herbicide spraying as Americans did. Meselson related that Saigon scientists he invited to participate at various stages of his work were astounded by the extent of the destruction.

Our armed forces have been using herbicides in the Vietnamese war for ten years now. From a modest experimental program in 1961, use doubled or tripled each succeeding year to peak in 1967, then faded off at a rate of

dense coastal mangrove forests south of Saigon and the tropical hardwood forests further north. The effects in the mangrove forests have been both devastating and puzzling. First, the spraying precipitated a surprisingly total destruction of the forest vegetation. Second, even in areas that have not been sprayed for three years, there has been no new growth, no recolonization of mangrove trees. Meselson could not adequately explain the two phenomena, though he speculated that the local crab population may be devouring new seedlings before they mature.

As for the hardwood forests, the AAAS team calculated that roughly 20 percent of the South's quality stands had been sprayed. More than half of the forest area sprayed, air observation revealed, had been severely damaged; a recurring effect was the spread of bamboo stands into the dying forest. Once es-

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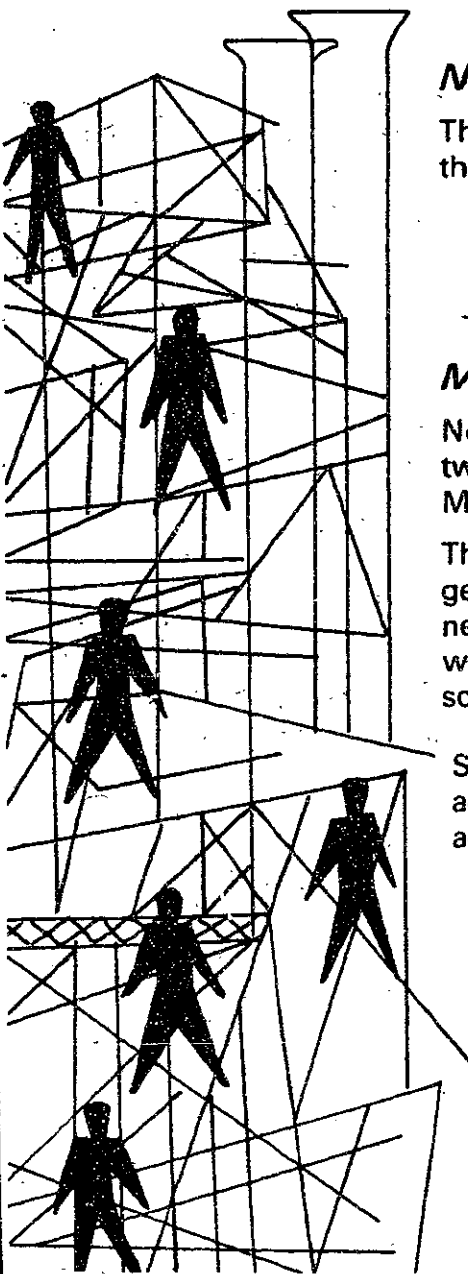
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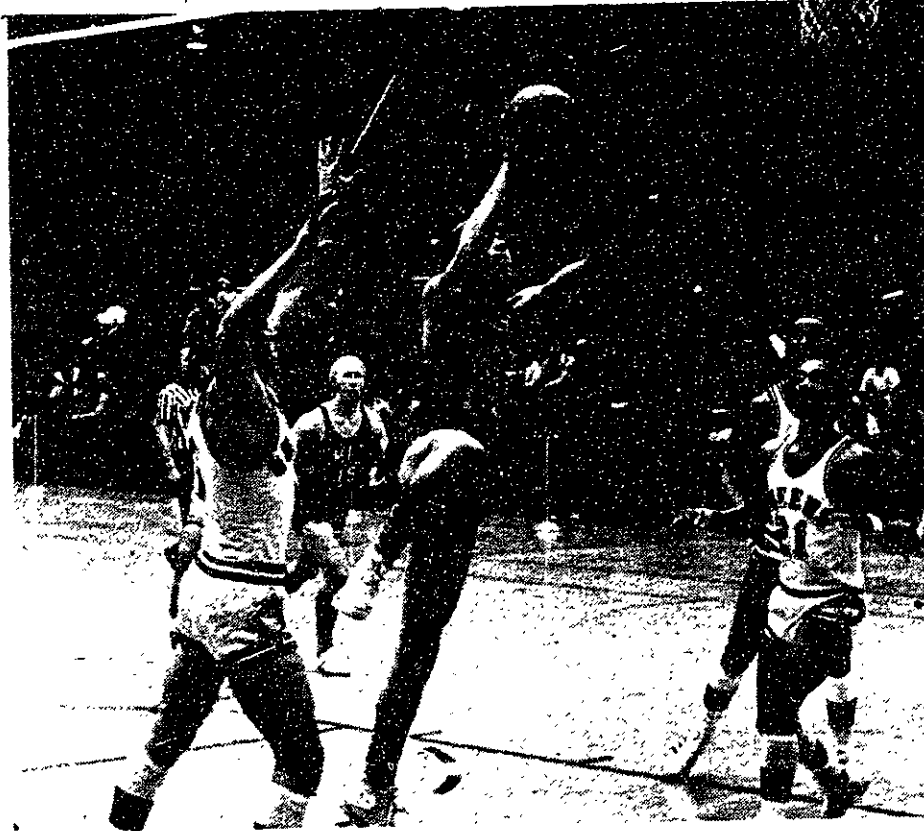
NY trip marks cage action

By Sheldon Lowenthal
and Randy Young

Over the past two-week period, the Tech basketball team played four games, and came out on the short end of a 1-3 split.

Against Wesleyan at home on January 26, the engineers were outrebounded and outshot as they lost by a score of 71-62. Harold Brown led the Tech scoring attack with nineteen points, followed by Bill Godfrey and Jerry Hudson with ten each.

In the Bowdoin game on January 31, Hudson again led the rebounding with 20 and spearheaded the point production with 18, followed by captain Bruce Wheeler with 16. Although the Techmen outrebounded the Bowdoin shooters, 46-27, the final score showed them behind by eight points, 69-61, dropping the season record to 6-7. The next day, however, the MIT squad came right back to deal the New York Maritime Academy a crushing 81-37 defeat. Brown again led the team with 23 points, and Roger King contributed 15 rebounds, as the team set a new school rebounding mark with 75. The new standard surpassed the old record of 72, set against Bowdoin in 1965. Wheeler and Hudson each put in fourteen points, and Wheeler passed off for five more field goals to lead



Center Jerry Hudson (20) slips through Queens defense for layup, as Gerry Loe (15) follows the shot. Hudson finished the game with 19 points and team-high 12 rebounds.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

the team in assists.

In the second game of their New York City trip, the MIT shooters out-rebounded and out-scored Queens College from the field, but sank only 9 of 18 free throws, to lose 68-63. Brown led the attack with a 25 point effort, scoring 12 of Tech's 25 second half points. Center Hudson came through with 19 points and a team high 12 rebounds.

Although they held a six point halftime lead, the Tech hoopsters ran into foul trouble late in the game, allowing Queens to use its foul-shooting accuracy to advantage. The New Yorkers converted 86% of their free throw attempts.

Survey investigates low-income housing

(Continued from page 2)
Cambridge. At least 59% of these people have incomes less than \$4,000, according to the study, making them eligible for the almost nonexistent low-income housing.

The MIT units that will be turned over to the city will be paid for by the CHA on a non-profit basis. The CHA will then have the authority to decide who is eligible to live in the housing. According to federal standards, the income cutoff is \$4,400 for one person, or \$4,600 for a couple. MIT would like to have a hand in the process, and will be pushing to have priority based on location, with East Cambridge or North Cam-

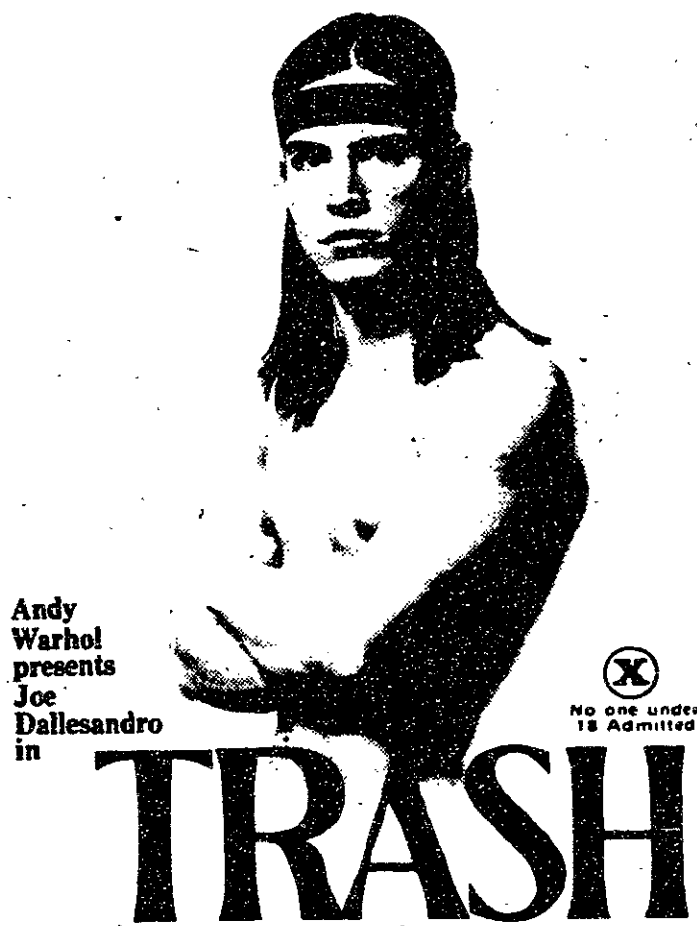
bridge residents getting first opportunity at local projects.

The survey also provided data involving occupancy. Under federal low-income housing regulations, one person cannot occupy a two-room apartment, nor can two people occupy a single-room apartment. The survey showed that roughly half of the occupants would be single.

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Corkboards, displays jeopardized by graffiti

The past month saw continued progress for MIT's corridor project, an attempt to increase communication among the various segments of the MIT community while simultaneously brightening the environment of the main hall.

The ongoing experiment comprises several features: the use of corkboards and kiosks to increase the amount of general bulletin board space, animated display by slide projectors in buildings 3 and 8, and a series of portable displays (for which hooks on the walls have already been installed).

The crucial factor now is community response. The project, noted student government secretary Andy Himmelblau, can only be judged successful by the level of acceptance and partici-

pation by faculty and students.

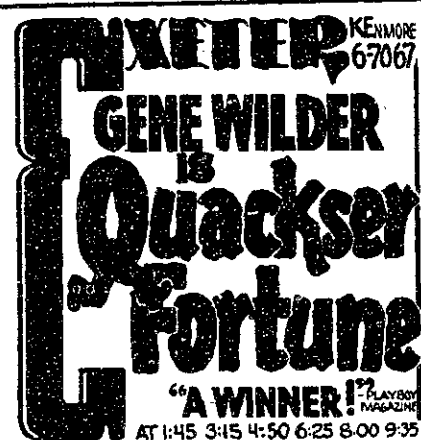
Graffiti

Corridor project planners have seen their work jeopardized by the unsightly clutter of graffiti and notices that litters the new walls. Financial pressures could slash the project's budget if the administration decides the graffiti artists are destroying the experiment's value.

The MIT Planning Office has been waging a running battle with the graffiti artists, experimenting with several types of surfaces to fight defacement.

* *Boston Globe*: How do you feel about criticism of the President?

Julie: I don't know. Sometimes it's very irritating because I can see that they're all wrong.



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(Continued from page 1)
ity on an a la carte basis. Residents of Bexley and Random Halls are exempt from the Dining Hall Residence Fee.

One year experiment
The controversial element of the new proposal is the one-year experimental implementation of the voluntary commons program. This too will cost students more money however, with the tentative fees being set at \$25 per year for West Campus residents who choose to remain on commons, and \$55 per year for those who go off the meal plan. The effect is to have all West Campus residents, not just those not electing commons, pay for the cost of the program. The fee

Observatory

The funding of MIT's first optical telescope facility was supplied with the recent \$300,000 gift from George R. Wallace, Jr., an MIT alumnus. The Observatory will contain a computer-controlled 24-inch telescope plus a 16-inch instructional instrument. The facility is now under construction on a hilltop site in Westford, Mass., and is expected to be completed this spring. The need for the facility increased dramatically in the last three years as enrollment in astronomy courses in the Institute increased from 22 to 425. The practice of borrowing time on other facilities has thus proven to be no longer practical. The Observatory will feature a linkage with the Haystack radio telescope in Tyngsboro.

is set higher for those not staying on commons, to serve as an incentive to continue taking it. Soon after the plan was made known, there were complaints from some West Campus residents that those electing to stay on commons were subsidizing those who did not. Such objections were met by the counterclaim that if West Campus residents were to have a voluntary commons option, then all those with the option should be made to pay for it.

House tax eliminated
Housing and Dining officials stated that the increases would have been even higher had not services to the affected houses been curtailed. If the proposals are adopted, next year there will be reductions in cleaning services in the dormitories; house desks will be kept open only eight hours per day, if at all; the "house tax" of \$12 per year currently remanded to the dorms will be eliminated; and a breakage deposit will be collect-

ed at the beginning of the year from all Institute House residents. What all this means is that in the case of a typical West Campus student who elects to stay on commons, his room and board bill will increase by \$150 next year (\$45 + \$45 + \$35 + \$25), which is a larger jump than most had anticipated. The reason for this is that the Housing and Dining Office has been running at a deficit for the past three years, and has decided to make up the deficit by attempting to make a profit, beginning next year. The amount of the existing deficit is expected to reach \$125,000 by this June. A \$25,000 surplus is projected for this year. They hope to raise additional funds for long-term rehabilitation by a special fund raising effort.

* "Insanity may be a sane reaction to an insane world." Dr. Ronald Laing, Scottish psychiatrist

Proposed Room and Board Rates September, 1971				
Board Charge	Ashdown, Bexley Random	East Campus	West Campus On Commons	West Campus Off Commons
Present Average Charge	\$515	\$515	\$585	\$585
Increases:				
A. Cost of Living	45	45	45	45
B. Dining Hall Residence Fee	0	20	35	35
C. Voluntary Commons Fee				
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Enigmatic Registry of Guests explored

By Matt Lieff
Tucked away unobtrusively in the southwest corner of the Building 7 lobby, near the Physical Plant desk and the ghosts of the coffee tables, is an obscure office known as the Registry of Guests. This office has been the cause of much speculation, among elements of the student body, on the question of just what, if anything, this office does.

As it turns out, the Registry of Guests does, in fact, do something and has been doing it since its creation in 1952. Headed by Carolyn B. Cox (who is celebrating her 25th anniversary at the Institute this week) and manned

by an able staff of one (secretary Peetie van Etten), the Registry serves not one but three functions: first and foremost, that of helping out foreign faculty and staff visiting the Institute; second, working on plans for graduation; and third, coordinating alumni representation at official functions at other schools.

The Registry of Guests was created when it was finally decided that the number of foreign visitors here warranted such an office. Picked to head it originally was then-retiring Dean of the Graduate School John W.M. Bunker who ran it as a part-time office as his retirement. From then until 1959 it carried out

only those functions pertaining to foreign guests. At that time Mrs. Cox became its head and the office assumed those functions which it carries out today.

Its main and original function, that of helping out foreign faculty and staff, has two facets: that of people visiting for a few days, and those staying on for an extended period of time; for instance, those teaching for a semester or more. All visitors in the former category are first sent to the Registry by their sponsoring agency (Boston Council for International Visitors, Department of State, etc.), unless they are a particular faculty member's personal guest. The Registry

then picks a faculty member with comparable interests and background to serve as host during his visit to the Institute, and also arranges his schedule of appointments for this time, generally not exceeding one or two days. There were 843 visitors handled thusly by the Registry in the past year.

Pertaining to the latter category of foreign guests, those here for a substantial period of time, the office serves as a faculty and staff counterpart to the Foreign Students' Office. It arranges visas for those coming to work at MIT from overseas, publishes a directory of foreign staff (available at the Registry) and generally tries to help out those foreign staff who manage to make their existence known to the office. Mrs. Cox notes that some manage it avoid it altogether, due to other faculty members assuming its functions in particular cases. To these people she extends an open invitation to get in touch with the Registry - it could be of help to these folks. All in all, there are

436 people in this extended-visit category being handled by the Registry this year.

Starting in about April every year, the Registry works very closely with the Commencement Committee, coordinating efforts of Physical Plant, the Senior Class, and others. This is mainly because Mrs. Cox is executive secretary of Commencement, and performs this function from her office at the Registry.

The last function is that of supplying alumni to represent MIT at functions at other schools. Any request received for such representation is forwarded to the Registry which writes to an alumnus in the area of the school requesting him to attend as official MIT representative.

Perhaps with this as common knowledge there will be no more need for the occasional visits by Tech tools, overcome by insatiable curiosity, who wander into the offices and plaintively ask, "What do you people do here, anyway?"

Chicago 7 lawyer to speak

William Kunstler is speaking in Cambridge Saturday night as part of a Festival of Resistance in support of Paul Couming, on trial Monday for draft resistance. Appearing at Harvard's Lowell Hall at 8 pm with Kunstler will be Couming himself.

Other activities in "response to repression" include a "Resistance Liturgy: 'Glorify the People'" with Howard Zinn on Sunday.

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January Review

(Continued from page 1)

doctoral programs in 36 specific fields of which MIT has programs in 18.

In terms of faculty quality, MIT ranked first in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and linguistics and was tied for first with Harvard in economics. MIT doctoral programs in microbiology, civil engineering, economics and linguistics received top ranking for effectiveness, and the electrical and mechanical engineering offerings were tied for first with Stanford.

Gray

Newly-appointed Dean of Engineering Paul Gray outlined his proposals for an educational system attuned to the needs of MIT undergraduates.

He advocated incorporating within the engineering school flexible alternatives — self-paced study, unspecified engineering degrees, approximate interdisciplinary foci — while suggesting that MIT concentrate on providing the foundation for a professional education while leaving the more vocational training to graduate schools or future employers.

Co-op and work/study programs, he concluded, might well provide a valuable bridge between educational programs and work experience. A Bush Room audience of 70 or 80 people, three-fourths of them students, warmly applauded his address.

MIT Commission

The MIT Commission held a series of "open hearings" to discuss three of its major proposals: the First Division, CEP reorganization, and the Institute Council. Eighty students and faculty filled the Bush Room to discuss the Commission's First Division proposal. The second meeting, focusing on CEP reorganization, drew less interest. The final meeting, held last week, is reported in today's *The Tech*.

Student government

"Destroy Student Government" the posters read; so twenty faculty, students, and administrators met in the Student Center to discuss the future of student government at MIT.

None of those present were

disposed to take the poster literally, but much of the sentiment expressed ran strongly against the present General Assembly structure.

And...

The number of incompletes given last term was "up dramatically" from 2% to 8%, according to Professor Campbell Searle, Chairman of the Committee on Academic Performance.

* "A learned neurotic is not any different than an unlearned neurotic." — *Summerhill*, by A.S. Neill

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February 24, 1971

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Institute Council wins qualified backing

(Continued from page 1)
 disseminator of information. His objection, he stated, was that this is a voting body," calling it "greatly expanded CJAC." While CJAC is small and gifted with an able chairman, he asserted that it was extraordinarily hard for it "to focus on issues and come up with recommendations."

The difficulty, he argued, was that "we were a mixture" of different constituencies. Even if they were effective, he added, he didn't think the council should be part of MIT's decision-making structure. Universities, he argued, are not democratic; "they serve a constituency which is largely invisible;" e.g., the disciplines that are taught. He added that the faculty itself still had a long way to go" in having control over matters that affect them and the council might block progress in this direction.

Concluding, Weinberg noted, "if you set up policy councils which are not listened to, you promote bitterness and cynicism."

Substantive issues

Professor of Economics Lester Thurow, a Commission member, argued that any way in which the situation might be

improved would be good. The substantive issues, he later said, are to open up MIT's budget proceedings and provide for a "forward looking" state of the Institute address by the president.

The president of Princeton, which already has a similar council, told him last spring that it was "very valuable" in that time of crisis. He argued that there is no reason that issues of importance to the whole community should be discussed in faculty meetings. Further, he pointed out, a fair, community-wide judicial system has to report to someone besides the faculty. Thurow suspected that a group that is broadly based will be difficult to ignore.

Discuss policy

Commission member Marvin Sirbu explained that the intent of the Council is to have some place to discuss "issues of policy." Professor Lionel Trilling gave support to Thurow's argument, saying that making the faculty meeting the only place to discuss "Institute-wide" issues puts it in a false position with students and staff. It would be easier for the faculty to solve its own problems if it were not a forum for the Institute as a

whole. However, he wished that the charter would define the range of issues the council could discuss.

Larry Storch, another Commission member who had visited Princeton, added that students had been wary at first, but the Council there had slowly been able to build up its reputation and gain their respect. He stressed the importance of what the Council does, not how it is structured, in determining whether it will win student support. Disputing those who had spoken against the council voting, he noted that "voting is a barometer on this group," giving an indication of what its recommendations mean.

Leaders need new ideas

The final speaker, Gregory Smith, Chairman of CJAC and a member of the Corporation, said there is a need for the establishment to get new points of view. Some of the defects pointed out by Weinberg can be cleared up if the ground rules for the Council are made clearer. "Men of good will," he said, "can realize the difference between recommendations and decisions," explaining that the Council could succeed even if it were set up only as an advisory body.

One faculty member noted that the Council would increase the already-heavy time demands on faculty members. He pointed out that there were trade-offs between democracy, economy, and expertise in decision-making to be considered. The same speaker added that introducing the Cambridge City Manager into the judicial process at MIT was "a little awkward, at best." Later in the meeting, however, Bob Simha, Planning Officer, noted that the City Manager probably wouldn't attend the meetings. Former City Manager Sullivan, invited to sit on a similar group at Harvard, said he "didn't like the odds," which (there) were only 20 to 1. Simha questioned whether the manager, who is actually only a city employee, was really the person to represent Cambridge.

Cambridge importance

Jeff Rainhill G, stressed the importance of participatory democracy and felt that the representation of Cambridge is impor-

tant. John Krzywicki, 22, believed it was important for students to be able to actually know someone involved in the decision-making process.

UAP Greg Chisholm pointed out that there were certain issues central to a wide variety of groups at MIT. Feedback from employees about what students write on walls, and the homosexual dance were issues which he felt could have benefited from the existence of the Council. At MIT, he believed, there are a number of interested students who would like to be in on decisions at a higher level, while most students are not really interested.

Charles Stevens of the DSR, called for more proportional representation for special interest groups at MIT such as the library staff. He received support from many of the other speakers.

* Mediocrity is its own reward.
 — Liston

Advisor wishes gain priority

(Continued from page 3)

Associate advisors

Buttner explained that the role of associate advisor is still ill-defined. He noted, though, that FAC asks associate advisors to make a commitment to work with their advisees for at least two months. In a couple of cases, associate advisors have been asked over for faculty members who could not continue. Buttner expressed satisfaction with the results.

When questioned about the possibility of making advisor assignments on a living-group basis, Buttner pointed out that this prevents advisors from meeting their advisees during the early part of Residence/Orientation Week. Some advisors, he added, had requested students from a particular living group. However, a few were left without any advisees when none of the freshmen in their preferred living group transferred to them. Next year, he said, advisors could have to agree to have at least half their advisees assigned the usual way over the summer, in order to prevent too

great a strain on the system.

Frosh seminars

Buttner added that another promising way of making the assignments is on the basis of freshmen seminars. The additional contact this provides has assisted in the formation of rewarding relationships.

Under the present system, the average number of advisees per advisor per year is 12.3, and the

maximum number is 18, with a total of 325 advisors in the system every year. Most students have from two to four different advisors in their four years at MIT, while the number of new advisees per advisor ranges from 6.4 to 12.3 per year. The duration of contact runs from the "best" case of 2.4 years to one year.

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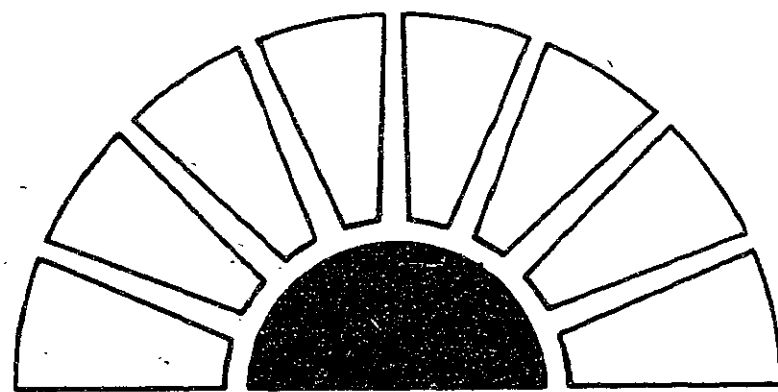
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The Tech Sports

Sophs set for GBC championship track

By Randy Young

On Friday and Saturday, Harvard will host the Greater Boston Collegiate Athletic Association (GBCAA) Championship Track Meet, and Tech's brightest prospects are two sophomores, Walt Gibbons and Dave Wilson. Gibbons, a high jumper, and Wilson, a pole vaulter, have been consistently outstanding performers for the varsity track squad all season.

Gibbons, a 6'2", 177 pounder from St. Albans, New York, sports a personal indoor best of 6'6", an MIT varsity indoor record. In setting the mark against Tufts on January 16, Walt surpassed Bill Antoine's 19-year-old standard of 6'4-7/8".

On May 9 of last year, Gibbons set a new freshman outdoor record of 6'4" against the Coast Guard Academy. Last year he was undefeated in eight frosh indoor meets, placed third in the New England outdoor championships with a leap of 6'2", and took second in the GBC indoor meet. He took third in the GBAAA outdoor meet, and went undefeated in four varsity outdoor dual meets. So far this season he has won four of five varsity high jumps, losing by an inch to Columbia's Bill Reed.

An electrical engineering major, Gibbons posted a high school best of 6'2", competing for Archbishop Mallory High School of Jamaica, New York. He placed third in the New York Catholic High School Championships as a senior.

Dave Wilson hails from Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, and holds the MIT indoor pole vault record of 14'6 1/2", set at Dartmouth last season. Wilson, who also lettered in football at Lower Merion High School, captained his high school track team for two seasons, and was undefeated in indoor Delaware Valley league competition as a senior.



Dave Wilson

As a freshman last year, Dave won the New England championship with a vault of 14'6", won all eight freshman dual indoor meets, and won three out of four varsity outdoor dual meets. He placed second in the indoor GBC championships and won the outdoor title.

This season he has won the pole vault in all five indoor dual meets, and successfully defended his US Track and Field Federation regional title with a fourteen foot jump.

Double winners steer swimmers over NYU

Having lost their first two meets during IAP, the MIT swimming team traveled to New York Tuesday in an attempt to recoup their battered fortunes.

The result was a 74-79 leveling of host NYU. Standouts for Coach Charlie Batterman's swimmers were freestylers Ken Epstein '74 and Ed Kavazanjian '73. Epstein won the 100 and 200 yard contests, while Kavazanjian was victorious in the 500 and 1000, besting teammate Bob Paster '73 by narrow margins each time.

Ed Rich '72 put on an outstanding performance in the two diving events, winning both the one and the three meter contests.

In the odd strokes, junior Pete Sanders triumphed in the 200 meter breaststroke, followed closely by teammate Dave Lawrence '71. Geof Morris '73 and Dave James '71 were 1-2 respectively in the 200 back-

stroke. Co-captain Alan Graham '71 triumphed handily in the 200 individual medley, and Pete Hadley '72 and Tom Peterson '73 finished 2-3 in the tough 200 butterfly.

The Tech swimmers started the meet off on the right foot as Sanders, James, Lawrence, and Peterson formed the victorious 400 medley relay, but MIT failed to enter an official team for

Any member of the MIT community interested in helping with the varsity or junior varsity intercollegiate baseball program as a coach should contact Fran O'Brien, varsity baseball coach, at the DuPont Athletic Center.

the final event, the 400 free relay.

Co-captain Larry Markel '71 was ill and failed to make the trip with the team. However, he is expected to be available Saturday for the meet against Trinity College. The contest is scheduled for a 2 pm start at the Alumni Pool.

On Deck

Friday and Saturday

Track(V,J,V,F) - GBAAA, at Harvard
Wrestling(V) - Quadrangular, home, 11 am

Saturday

Squash(V) - Amherst, home 2 pm
Swimming(V) - Trinity, home, 2 pm
Fencing(V) - Duke University, home, 2 pm. Yeshiva Univ., home, 8 pm

How They Did

Track
MIT(V) 60 - Bowdoin 44

Hockey
MIT(V) 1 - Holy Cross 8

Wrestling
MIT(V) 26 - Amherst 14
MIT(V) 7 - Springfield 30

Gym squad conquers Yale

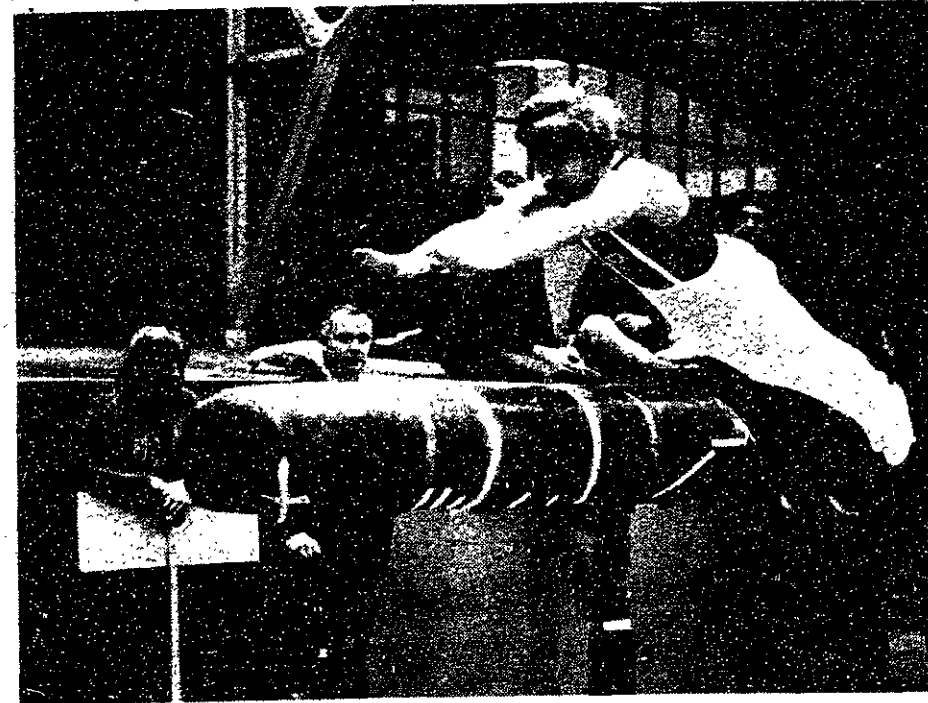
The MIT gymnastics team, returning to its competitive schedule, scored a decisive victory over the seasoned Yale squad, coached by Olympian Don Toury. With individual first places in five events, and team supremacy in four events, the gymnasts justified the grueling workout schedule that Coach Lilly had imposed during IAP, scoring 116 points to Yale's 110.

Dave Beck led the engineers in floor exercise, the first event of the meet. Despite some questionable judging, Beck took first place with a score of 7.95. Raysh Daub and Bob Barrett followed closely behind with fourth and fifth places respectively.

Going into the side horse with a .1 edge, MIT widened the margin to 3.6. Paul Bayer distinguished himself by taking first place with a 7.4, his best score ever. Ken Berber, Dennis Dubro, and Larry Bell provided the depth to take third, fourth and fifth places.

Captain Ken Gerber '71 turned in a first place on still rings with a 8.3, to continue his unbroken string of first places. Freshman Jarvis Middleton put forth his best effort so far to capture fourth place with a score of 6.45. At the conclusion of the ring competition, MIT led 59.6 to 56.05.

Following intermission, the long horse provided an exciting surprise, as veteran Raysh Daub stormed to first place with an



Larry Bell practices his long-horse vaulting. Bell, a freshman, is the second-highest scorer on the team and participates in every event.
Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

extremely difficult handspring with a half twist. Scoring an 8.55, Daub joined Gerber and Beck in qualifying for the NCAA championships. Freshman Larry Bell took fourth for a slight edge in vaulting, to give the team a score of 83.0 to 78.6.

Ken Gerber, Larry Bell, Nate Rudd, and Dave Beck swept the parallel bars event with an unprecedented first through fourth place finish. Gerber broke the MIT parallel bar record with an 8.4, to lead the team to more than a seven point victory for that event, and a score of 103.85 against Yale's 92.5 going into the high bar.

The high bar event, traditionally MIT's weakest, was lost to

Yale, at the expense of 5.7 points despite good efforts by George Succ, Bob Tycast, Gerber, and Bell. Nonetheless, the Tech gymnasts scored their highest meet score of the season.

This Friday night MIT will travel to Springfield to meet their Junior Varsity squad. Springfield has one of the best teams in the East, and even their JV squad should provide stiff competition.

The following Tuesday Tech will host Coast Guard in the Armory at 7 pm in the last home meet of the season. With the consistency of performance demonstrated at the Yale meet, Coach Lilly expects a close victory over MIT's traditional rivals.

Rifle team thumps Harvard

By Larry Krussel

Last Wednesday evening the varsity rifle team brought its record to 7-1 with a sound 1346-1092 thumping of Harvard.

With several regular shooters out on independent activities, the team was forced to call out reserves, but still turned in an excellent and only slightly be-

low-par performance.

Karl Lamson '71 led all shooters with a 277 out of a possible 300. Bill Swedish '71 and Tom Milbury '73 followed with 276 and 274 respectively. Howard Klein '72 was the match's hottest shooter at 269, only one point short of his long sought-after 270. John Breen '73, in his first varsity match,

rounded out the score with a 250.

The Tech shooters again demonstrated that no one in the Boston League can come close to them. However, the team is looking forward to a rematch with Coast Guard in two weeks and a chance to avenge their only loss of the season.

Engineers outfence Indians

Traveling to Hanover, New Hampshire to meet the Dartmouth Indians, the MIT fencing squad scored a convincing victory, taking nineteen out of a possible twenty-seven bouts. Team Captain Walt Miller '71 clinched the meet for the engineers when he won the 14th decision for the team.

Fencing is divided into three events - foil, sabre, and epee - and each event consists of nine matches, for the total of twenty-seven. The sabre team dropped only three out of its nine

clashes, as Miller remained untouched in two of his encounters. Jon Abrahamson '72 came off a six-week layoff to defeat two more opponents, and he was joined by senior Peter Hwang, who also downed a pair of antagonists.

The epee squad scored a 6-3 victory, as Chip Farley won three bouts. Sophomore John Tsang contributed two victories, and Marty Fraeman '73 also won a bout.

Nick Lazaris '72 led the foil team to a 7-2 win, as he defeated

three opponents. Mike Asherman '72, leader on last year's foil squad, set back two Indians, as did Jon Sachs '71.

On Saturday, February 6, the fencing team meets Duke and Yeshiva in the DuPont Athletic Center.

ORSON WELLES CINEMA

In One Theatre
DETECTIVES AND THRILLERS

February 5, 6
Paul Newman in
HARPER 4, 7:35, 11:10
Alec Guinness & Joan Greenwood in
FATHER BROWN, DETECTIVE 6:05, 9:40

February 6, 7, 8
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THE CHIN MAN 4, 7:30, 11
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THE STRANGE AFFAIR 5:40, 9:10

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Glenda Jackson and Diane Cilento

February 7, 8, 9
the Marx Brothers in
HORSES FEATHERS
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mon/tues 7, 9:40
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Friday, February 5, 1971